

FARM LANDS
J. S. Martin

THE CHRONICLE

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J. S. Martin
REAL ESTATE

VOL. III. NO. 31.

CROSSFIELD, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JULY 29 1910.

PRICE \$1 A YEAR.

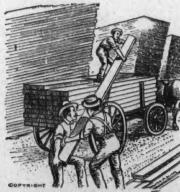
DAVE is recognized as an authority on Dress.

The sun in his twenty-four hours journey shines on no better clothes than we turn out.

See Dave. Get a hat from Dave that will not fade.

D. G. HARVIE

CROSSFIELD LUMBER YARD



Going
to
Build?

Then come in and talk over your plans with us. We will be pleased to furnish you an estimate on anything you may need in our line. Remember we have one of the largest and best stocks of lumber on the line and our prices are right.

CROSSFIELD LUMBER YARD
W. STUART & CO., PROPRIETORS
GEO. BECKER, MANAGER

With right prices, right terms, right goods, you cannot fail to do right by buying the right article at the right time.

Our Buggy stock is right, the roads are right, the season of the year is right; when in town call and do right.

Our new Deering Binder is right, having all the appealing features of the old and a great many new ones; it will pay you to see it before placing your order.

What are the four points to be considered in buying a binder? It has them and is **Second to None** and is sold by

MCKAY BROS.

We have not been burned out

Come and get good cheap lumber while you have the chance

We have all the kinds of lumber you can get on the trail, at much reduced price and just as good quality. If interested write for price list.

Accommodation for man and beast. Terms Cash.

The Silver Creek Lumber Co.

5-30-6-5

Cremona, Alta

would not buy her a dish of ice cream.

Census of Agriculture

The next Census of Agriculture will be taken under date of June 1st, 1911.

The area, product and value of field crops harvested in 1910 will be enumerated for full wheat, spring wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn for husking, buckwheat, beans, peas, corn for market, grain, hay and clover, alfalfa or vetch, corn for forage, other forage crops, turnips, carrots, sugar beets, other field roots, tobacco and hops; and grass seed, red clover seed and alsike clover seed will be enumerated for product and value.

Grain and other field crops for the harvest of 1911 will be taken by areas only, as none of these crops will be ripe at the taking of the census. The products of these crops will be gathered later in the year from the reports of correspondents.

Area and animal products, also under the head of agriculture, will include the number of horses three years old and over, horses under three years, milch cows, other horned or neat cattle, sheep, swine, turkeys, geese, ducks, hens and chickens and hives of bees held or owned by each person at the date of the census on June 1st, 1911.

The number of horses, milk cows, other cattle or neat cattle, sheep, swine and poultry sold in 1910, will be recorded, as well as the wool, mohair, home-made butter, home-made cheese, eggs and honey products of the year, and the quantities of milk and cream sent to fair and to market.

Pure-bred animals registered, or eligible for registration, which are owned at the time of taking the census, will be enumerated for horses, cattle, sheep and swine, but their number will also be counted with all other animals.

Not All Dogs Mad

Chicago, July 16.—That fewer than one per cent of the so-called "mad dogs" are really afflicted with hydrophobia is the belief of Dr. W. M. Purdie, an expert animal and toxicologist.

"There is undoubtedly a disease called hydrophobia or rabies or lyss," said Dr. Purdie, "but I feel sure that not more than one dog in a hundred which is suspected of having rabies is actually affected with the disease."

"Not only is it true that not all 'mad dogs,' so called, have hydrophobia, but it is also true that not all dogs having hydrophobia show symptoms of madness. I have seen rabid dogs dragging themselves along the street, paralized and scarcely able to get along, and have taken them up and handled them."

"But the terrors of rabies where it really exists cannot be overestimated."

E. R. Weeks, president of the local Humane society, is of the same mind.

"In '99 cases out of 100 the so-called cases of 'mad dog' are really cases of 'mad man,'" said Mr. Weeks, "the disease existing solely in the imagination of the persons who dread it."

A Peculiar Charge

Montreal, Que., July 20.—At its meeting tonight the city council appointed a committee to investigate the charges that the French Masonic Lodge, L'Emancipation, is engaged in a conspiracy having for its object the luring of priests who come to Montreal to attend the Eucharistic congress of the Catholic church to be held in September, into houses of ill fame under the idea that they are being taken to respectable boarding houses, the idea being to seduce the church.

The charge was made by a man named Guité, who is employed on Lebelvieu, a French evening newspaper, which has been conducting anti-Masonic campaign. Some of the accused were disposed to laugh at the charges in the letter, but others regarded them as serious and after debate the committee was named.

It is headed by Mayor Guérin and it is instructed to report at once.

Such an Armful

Vancouver Province: The Prince Rupert Optimist states that you can get a whole armful of daisies in that town for a dime. There are places where one "daisy" is an armful and ten cents would not buy her a dish of ice cream.

Too Hot to Work

Some of the older members of cow testing associations appreciate the system very much, and are realizing a profit by it. In the Shearer, Ont., association, for instance, one man states that he has delivered to the factory almost as much cream as he did two years ago from fourteen cows. He had sold one of the ten for \$5.00 for last year. At her best she gave 31 lbs. of milk per day; she is replaced by a cow costing \$50.00, now giving 41 lbs. of milk per day.

This statement shows the immense saving of labor that can be effected by keeping cows selected on their records. It is too hot weather to work round and brother with four unnecessary cows if the smaller herd, as indicated above, brings a good return. If it pays to milk a cow to make pruning of the dead, unproductive wood. Dairy records of individual cows show conclusively which to keep. Blank forms are supplied free of charge on application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

Back Seats for Big Hats

Marion, Ind., July 21.—Dr. James E. Shannon, pastor of the First United Brethren church, who wears a "monk's" hat and the snorer to the back seat, has made members of the congregation approve when the pastor announced that hereafter women wearing the big hats must occupy the back pews. But the men were not so well pleased when the pastor stated that a back seat will be reserved for the man who persists in going to sleep during the Sunday evening service.

"You people that overeat, feel grouchy and drowsy and sometimes go to sleep, you take a back seat too. You go back there with the big hats," suggested Mr. Shannon.

Runaway Accident at Innisfail

A valuable horse belonging to Albert McGorman was killed on Tuesday. Mr. McGorman was disking some land with a four horse team when one of the horses got his foot over the breeching. Albert went between the horses to disengage the foot and suddenly the horses started on the dead run. The disk set nearly full, plowed from side to side, jumped several yards at a crack, and finally the pole struck one of the horses, breaking his leg and injuring him so badly that he had to be killed. It is a wonder how Mr. McGorman escaped with his life. Innisfail Province.

American newspapers, with glaring

and telling thrilling stories of the thousands of Americans who are returning to their native land and after spending a few years in Alberta, just imagine someone leaving Alberta to Montana, to dried-up states as Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Colorado, Idaho, or eastern Washington—Albertan.

Midland Free Press: The waste basket in a newspaper office of any town does more to keep its citizens in good repute than any other agency, except the fear of the law and the hereafter.

Auction Sale

Monday, August 1, 1910

Having received instructions from

LUCAS BROTHERS

I will sell at public auction at their place
5½ miles east of Carsair, on the
above date, the following:

75 Head of Horses

Team of Registered Clydes Mares, 16 Geldings ages four to five years, 20 Mares four years old and up, 9 Fillys three years old, 11 geldings three years old, 6 geldings two years old, 4 Fillys two years old 3 Fillys one year old, 5 yearling Colts. Team of grey Geldings ages four and five years, weight 3300, at private sale. All of the unbroken horses are halter broken.

Sale at 1 o'clock sharp

Free lunch at noon

TERMS: Six months time with approved joint bankable notes bearing 8 per cent interest, 3 per cent off for cash. Strangers must furnish bank references. Everything must be settled for before taking away. No by-bidding or reserve bids. Every animal that receives a bid will be sold.

**Lucas Bros. J. G. Riddle
Props. Auctioneer**

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

NEW TRI-WEEKLY NIGHT TRAIN
BETWEEN

CALGARY AND
STRATHCONA

Commencing June 6 1910

READ DOWN READ UP

Mon., Wed., Fri. Tue, Thur., Sat.

| | | |
|-------|----------------------|------|
| 24.55 | Lv. Calgary Ar. | 8.10 |
| 1.47 | Aldrie | 7.22 |
| 2.10 | Crossfield | 6.58 |
| 2.29 | Calgary | 6.36 |
| 2.36 | Didsbury | 6.22 |
| 3.20 | Olds | 6.00 |
| 3.46 | Bowden | 5.36 |
| 4.96 | Innisfail | 5.16 |
| 4.50 | (Ar.) Red Deer) Lv. | 5.16 |
| 5.00 | (Ar.) Red Deer) Ar. | 4.30 |
| 5.45 | Calmar | 3.47 |
| 7.00 | Ponoka | 3.00 |
| 7.00 | Wetaskiwin | 2.24 |
| 7.19 | Millet | 2.03 |
| 7.20 | Leduc | 1.38 |
| 8.15 | Ar. Strathcona Lv. | 1.00 |

Flag Stop.

NOTE.—NORTHBOUND train between

Calgary and Red Deer will stop at flag

stop to allow passengers to detrain only.

SOUTHBOUND train between

Strathcona and Red Deer will stop at flag

stop to allow passengers to detrain only.

STANDARD SLEEPERS AND FIRST

CLASS COACHES



ONTKES & ARMSTRONG.

BEST ATTAINABLE IMAGE
FROM DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

A Husband by Proxy

By JACK STEELE

(Copyright, 1898, by Desmond Fitzgerald, Inc.)

CHAPTER XXIV.—(Continued)

THOMAS—more of Theodore," said Garrison. "From his point of view, and with all his suspicion concerning the situation, it is a master-stroke. It renders our position exceedingly difficult."

"But how could he have found out all these things?" gasped Dorothy.

"He could know it."

"He has guessed very shrewdly,

and has doubtless pumped your step-

brother of all that he knew."

"What shall we do?" she repeated hopefully. "We can't tell him anything—just now—but we'll have to think up something for probate!"

"I'll land him in prison, if he doesn't pull off it now," said Garrison, angered as much by Theodore's diabolical efforts as by Dorothy's own publicized publicity given to the story. "He has carried it all with a mighty high hand, assured of our fact to take the business into his hands; but I'll see to it right that I don't propose to lose a fight that has roused all the red-hot Crusades of my being!"

"But what shall we do? All the newspaper men will be digging at the case and doing their best to hunt up everyone concerned!"

"No reporters can be seen. If the old legend that you were here, through anyone connected with the house, you must move at once, and change your name, letting no one but me know where you are."

She looked at him blankly. "Alone? Can't you help me, Jerold?"

"It is more important for me to leave you here, than it was when it was before," he answered. "I must work night and day to clear things up about the murder."

"But—if Foster should really be guilty?"

"He'll be obliged to take his medicine; otherwise suspicion might possibly rest upon us."

"Good Heavens!"

She was very pale. "This story in the Star has precipitated me!" he said. "I'll be called an 'Alleged' if it contains a hint that you and your 'husband' are the ones who benefit most by the possible murder of John Hardibone."

See sank on a chair and looked at him helplessly.

"I suppose you'll have to go—but I don't know what I shall do without you. How long do you think you'll be away?" "It is quite impossible to say. I must work at it, as circumstances permit. I'll write whenever I can."

"I shall need some things from the house," she said. "I have absolutely nothing else."

"Buy what you need, and remain indoors as much as you can," he instructed. "Reporters will be sure to haunt the house, and I am afraid they will be there."

"It's horrible!" said Dorothy. "It almost makes me wish I had never heard of it."

Garrison looked at her with frank admiration in his eyes.

"Whatever you do, I shall always be glad to help you," he said. "Glad of the day you needed—needed assistance—glad of the chance it has given me to prove my pure motives."

"I'll try to deserve of your courage," she answered, returning his look with an answering glance in which the ladyland could only at best be a trifling modified. "But—I don't see how it will end."

"About this marriage certificate," she said, when the door bell rang interrupted.

In fear of being overheard by the ladyland, she almost attended a corner. Garrison, however, had gone.

The visitor bowed very slightly to Dorothy and Garrison, and stood somewhat awkwardly near the door with his hands behind his back. The ladyland, making ready her excuses for such an intrusion, disappeared to summon Miss Ellis.

There was nothing to do but to stand there in embarrassing silence. Then Miss Ellis came slowly in at the door, dressed in a black lace negligee, and it seemed to all unlikely she had hoped for the evening's visitor.

"Oh, Mr. Hunter, this is a very pleasant surprise!" she said. "A friend of mine, Mrs. Mac—Mrs. Mac—"

The visitor bowed very slightly to Dorothy and Garrison, and stood somewhat awkwardly near the door with his hands behind his back. The ladyland, making ready her excuses for such an intrusion, disappeared to summon Miss Ellis.

Garrison was annoyed. There was nothing to do but to stand there in embarrassing silence. Then Miss Ellis came slowly in at the door, dressed in a black lace negligee, and it seemed to all unlikely she had hoped for the evening's visitor.

"Not the Fairfax of the Hardy case?" he said, for the moment intent on nothing so moving as a possible reference to his paper. "Of course you've seen it."

Garrison sat down on the copy of the Star which had left the chair. He had tucked it beneath his coat. "No, oh, no, certainly not," he said, and pulling out his watch, he added to Dorothy, "I shall have to be going. Put on your hat and come out for a two minute walk."

"Then, to the others:

"Sorry to have to run off in this un-

complimentary fashion, but I trust we shall meet again."

"I'll do my best by instinct that this was the man of whom he ought, in duty, to see. He could not insist upon his calling in such a situation, however, and Garrison and Dorothy, bowing to the person, went into the hall with the parlor door closed behind them. In half a minute more they were in the room.

"You'll be obliged to find other apartments at once," he said. "You'd better not even go back to pay the bill. I'll send the woman a couple of dollars to go along home, after all."

"But—I wanted to ask a lot of questions—Miss Ellis said Dorothy had likewise come here before. I thought perhaps—"

"Questions about me?" interrupted Garrison, looking upon her in the light of a street lamp they were passing. "I can tell you far more about the subject than she could ever guess—if we ever get the time."

Dorothy blushed as she tried to meet his gaze.

"Well—it wasn't that—exactly," she said. "I only thought—thought it might be interesting to know her."

"It's far more interesting to know what you can go," he said, smiling. "I'll speak to you again."

He pulled forth the Star, turned to the classified ads, found the "Furnished rooms" and cut out half a column with his knife.

"Let me go back where I was tonight," she suggested. "I am really too tired to hunt a place before tomorrow. I can slip upstairs and retire at

Then she closed the door; and as one in a dream he slowly walked away.

CHAPTER XXV.
A Death of Clews

Garrison's ride on the train was a matter of several hours' duration. Not only did he read every line of the paper, but he also covariance had been furnished by young Robinson, but he likewise had time to reflect on all the phases old and new, of the case in which he was involved.

But wander where they would, his thoughts invariably swung around the subject close to Dorothy and the topic she also most interested him. If she was where was the man?

He could not reach a decision.

If he left here he would return there and he would go to Friday, tonight he entertained many doubts of his former deduction. He found it possible to construct Dorothy's actions both ways, but he could not decide which was the man who had written her wedding certificate, perhaps because it was a crass possibility that there was a fair-minded person somewhere, concerning whom some thing must be hidden.

The murder mystery, the business of the will, even the vengeance he proposed had been world-widely known, and sank into insignificance in the light of his personal worry. There was only one thing worth while, and that was love.

"I'll speak to you again," he said, "but I'm afraid it will be a long time before I can get you a place."

"I'll go back where I was tonight," she suggested. "I am really too tired to hunt a place before tomorrow. I can slip upstairs and retire at

blazoned to the world. Hardy had been a well-known figure off and on, for many years in Rockdale, and the names of Dorcas and Dorothy were barely less famous.

Garrison's difficulty was not that the people talked too little, but rather that they talked too much, and said almost nothing. The social gossips and trivialities were exceedingly abundant.

He worked all day with the results of consequences. The people whose names were often supplied by Dorothy had, in turn, furnished more names by the dozen, alleging that this man or that knew of John. Harder better than the proved brother, if possible, nevertheless, one after another, they revealed their ignorance of any vital facts that Garrison had been unable to learn.

On the following day he learned that Paul Durgin, the nephew credited with having been the murderer, had been living in a small town on a farm, amassing a fortune raising ducks.

Hiring a team, Garrison drove to Durgin's farm. He found his man in a very comfortable house, where ducks by the thousand, all singularly white and waterless, were greeting them with acclaim.

Durgin came out to meet the duck master as he visited his farm.

"I'm here to see you," he said, "but I have not yet read the papers. He had known about all that was being said; and now that he heard it at last, from Garrison's lips, he scarcely did more than nod his head.

"I'm sorry," he said, "but I have no time to talk to you."

"Mr. Durgin," he said, "the reasons for supposing that Hardy was murdered are strong—so strong, convincing that none but a fool could ignore them. Your name was mentioned as a possible suspect, but your picture points particularly at a person in whom you may and may not be interested—your younger brother, Foster Durgin."

A curious white appearance crept al-

ong the subject says that many managers contemplated closing for a week, and some continued in their endeavor, particularly in the West End, to dislodge him. He was found himself in a curious position. "Louis XI," teems with sentences which might easily be written upon the subject that put the picture in mourning. The last words of the play are: "The King is dead; long live the King." The manager, however, in his calculations of some of our West End managers, dependent mainly on fashionable support, frankly declared that they would not be disposed to them. The case of the popular houses is different—they will soon settle down to their usual standard of entertainment.

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On the afternoon of the appointed day Garrison was grieved to find that the seats were not sold, and that those who had bought them had to pay only \$100 for the house. Suddenly a letter arrived from Dr. Hesse containing a request for a certain number of stalls, and one hundred were given.

"Come to-morrow," said Sir Augustus to the messenger, and he took him to the box-office. Then he addressed the orchestra, in charge of which was Mr. Hesse, and told him to give me eighty stalls, two amphitheatre stalls and one eighth amphitheatre stall. Make them up in a parcel please," and, handing the letter to the messenger, he instructed him to say that Mr. Hesse wanted twice as many tickets he could give him. Half an hour later he returned, holding a parcel, informing him that the tuner was ill and would be unable to sing that night.

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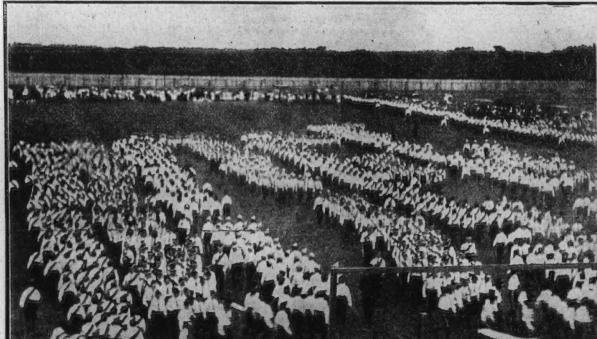
A curiously bright organ is now in use at Brightling Church, England. It is a barrel organ, which has been in use there since the early part of the eighteenth century, possessed an extraordinary power of filling the church with sound, and was considered to be superior to that of the average pipe-organ, which it closely resembles from the point of view of the congregation.

Consequently, it is not surprising to find it in use. It is a barrel organ, for it has six stops, which have to be manipulated with the left hand, while the right is turning the handle, and the pipe is being pumped in with the left foot.

Music inspired by guitars and aviation is to be presented in Paris soon by a German orchestra. Waltzes, polkas and marches devoted to the conquest of the air will make up the concert.

DAMAGING TO THE EYES

COOKING ON FIRE, particularly a coal fire, is very injurious to the eyes. The stimulus of fire and heat united soon destroys the eyes. A single iron rod will soon destroy the eyes. Burning fire injures the eyes, as they are obliged to make great exertions. Firing, or levelling, with a gun, or light injuries to the eyes with eyes exposed to an equal degree of light. The reason is in the sympathy between the eyes and the brain, that if the pupil of one is dilated by heat, kept in the shade, the one that is exposed can not contract itself sufficiently for protection, and will ultimately be injured.



ANNUAL PARADE OF WINNIPEG CADETS AT HAPPYLAND

once, and the first thing in the morning, I can go to a place where Alice used to stay, with a very deaf woman who never remembers my name and always calls me Miss Alice."

"What is the place?" said Garrison, halting as Dorothy halted.

"In West Eighteenth Street," she said, "go up the hill, and you will see a very queer sort of place like this," she added. "I'd rather not excite suspicion."

"I'll speak to you again," he said, taking out a pocket knife and cutting down "Miss Alice," and the address she had mentioned. "I'll write to you in the name of the deaf woman rememberer, or thinks she is, and you will see what I mean."

"I'll speak to you again," he said, "but I'm afraid it will be a long time before I can get you a place."

"I'll go back where I was tonight," she suggested. "I am really too tired to hunt a place before tomorrow. I can slip upstairs and retire at

about the smooth-shaven mouth of the duck man. He was not in the least an emotionless elect; he was not even cold or indifferent, but silent, slow at giving expression to anything, but excellent when dumb appeal in his eyes. The blow had gone home with a force that made Garrison start.

"How could that be?" the man inquired, "even with Foster wild?"

(To be continued)

Music and Drama

Quite frequently in dramatic criticism the expression, "dramas as machine," is used, and for the benefit of the layman its derivation and meaning is here given: In the ancient Greek theatre, the drama was the representation of the action of the gods, by a supernatural appearance, where by a highly complicated plot, says Lee Kugel of the Hudson Theatre, New York.

The word machine or machinery was derived from the scene peculiarities of that period, when the gods stepped down and joined the mortals on the stage. The scenes were changed in accordance with the action of the gods, and the machinery was forced to confess that he had maligned and injured the hero or heroine, and that he had been the author of the disaster.

In the modern drama, the machinery is used to make the action of the play more lifelike, and to give the audience a better understanding of the action.

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She pushed up the steps, found the door ajar, and pushing past the light, for a moment, she turned to where he was standing.

Only a moment did she have there, however.

He could not see her face as she saw him.

He could not know that a light love and a mute appeal for forgiveness lay together in the momentary glance bestowed upon him.

He found the town very much alive indeed to the news which the Star had

Transient Advertisements**Wanted**

At the office of publication of this periodical the following advertisements, subscriptions, job work and news items.

For Rent

Grain Land for rent. For information address the Chronicle. 27-4-x

For Sale

For Sale—One good heavy work horse (gelding) 8 years old. Apply to 30-4-x H. S. Bliss, Crossfield

7 head of horses, five of them good work horses, 1 two year old gelding, 1 sucking colt.

T. G. Mandt wagon, rolled steel axle, good as new. Disc and other implements. Also a quantity of rails and posts.

For sale cheap for cash, or will arrange terms.

F. S. Gooch, Sec. 10-29-2 W. 5th 29-4-x Near Banner School

Brands

All cattle branded A on right ribs belonging to John T. Johnson, Crossfield. 31-2-x 15-29-1 W 5

James Robertson, Crossfield. Cattle branded A on left ribs. Aug. 14 C

All cattle branded on right ribs LM and also any marked on left ribs LM belong to Jas. Fowler, Crossfield, Alta. 5-26-x

Strayed

Strayed a chance to make money from my hands last week. I did not use the Chronicle columns. Finder please return to Merchant Mossback, Nobusiness Corners.

Lost

An opportunity to make money if you do not advertise in our columns.

Found

A paying advertising medium in The Crossfield Chronicle. Through it's pages you can sell your goods, find stray cattle and you have no worry.

Estray

One gray mare, weight about 900, branded W on left hip and $\frac{1}{2}$ on left shoulder. Other mare, weight about 900, branded L on right hip; lame in one front foot. At John Lennon's farm five miles west of Crossfield. Owner can have these horses by proving property and paying costs. 25-6-c

Council Meetings

The council of the Village of Crossfield will meet in the hall known as the Bishop Hall on the first Tuesday of each alternate month, commencing with February 4 7 p.m.

By Order of the Village Council 5-52-4 P. I. McAnalley, Chairman

Public Notice

This is to notify the owners of cows within the village that if the said cows are not kept closed up at night, to prevent them from becoming a nuisance, the council will be obliged to enforce the Pound law.

By Order of Village Council Chas. Hulgren, Sec-Treas

Crossfield School District No. 752
The REGULAR MEETINGS of the School Board will be held at the School House at 10 a.m. on the first Saturday in the following months: January, March, May, July, September and November.

All matters of business pertaining to this district will be attended to at this meeting.

The office of the Sec-Treas. is in the real estate office next the Chronicle.

P. I. McAnalley, Chairman.
G. W. Boyce, Sec-Treas.

AROUND THE TOWN

P. I. McAnalley is at Portland, Oregon, this week, being called there by the serious illness of his mother.

Levi Bone has rented his farm near Crossfield to Alfred Narraway, and is locating at Fox Coulee to engage in the livery business.

All applications for Government Hail Insurance will receive prompt attention by applying to G. W. Boyce. Office one door south of "Chronicle."

The sanitary inspector is giving notice in this issue of the Chronicle that the village must be cleaned up in accordance with the provisions of the provincial health ordinance.

Not many from this far south took advantage of the farmers' excursion to the Hulme experimental farm today. From points farther north the turn out will unquestionably be larger.

The Pioneer Real Estate Firm, Hulgren & Davie, has the listing of the best land around Crossfield, close in, and on crop payments, at reasonable prices. Some good bargains for cash. Don't forget the name—Hulgren & Davie.

While the creamery was burning a man was seen running through the north end of town in the opposite direction from the fire. Of course this may or may not indicate anything, but taken in connection with the circumstances it is an incident that excites suspicion.

The rain of last Friday afternoon and evening was the heaviest rain of the season. Water still stands on our streets from that rain in ponds large enough and deep enough that the small boys are having a happy time taking joy rides on rafts improvised out of drain lumber. The rain was beneficial to grain and pastures throughout the district.

The excursionists who visited Banff last Friday report an enjoyable day in the main. The rain which was a regular pour-down here on that day amounted to only a trace at Banff. An accident that came near being serious was the upsetting of a rig in which a party of sightseers were being driven around.

two of the occupants, Mrs. Casey of Crossfield and Mrs. McDonald of Carstairs, were considerably bruised and shaken up in the fall.

In returning the excursion train narrowly missed having a derailment. Near Airdrie the rails spread with a freight train just ahead of the excursion, occasioning a delay of some hours.

No truthful person attempts to deny that in parts of western Canada grain has been badly damaged by the unprecedented drought, just as it has in a very large part of the United States. Yet there is no ground for the sweeping statements made by some of the northern knockers that there is a total crop failure in the south. In the Crossfield district the crops will average as good as in some of the districts as far as seventy miles north of this place. Many samples of grain of good height and well filled heads are daily being brought into Crossfield by farmers from various parts of the surrounding district who state that they will have about an average crop. There are other fields that are not up to the average, but on the whole the crops will be far from a failure. The northern knockers fail to mention the many years when the northern crops were far inferior to southern.

Three mysterious fires in one day is naturally causing considerable speculation and comment. It is not unlikely that an investigation will be asked for.

A considerable number of Germans from the Bieseker settlement attended the Adventist annual camp meeting at Lacombe last week, returning home on Monday this week.

Make Hay While the Sun Shines

The problem confronting every farmer and stockman in Alberta this year is that of providing roughage for the coming winter. Hay will not only be high but very high. The timothy crop is light; straw of all kinds with the exception of winter wheat is short. Every market that had to be supplied from Alberta in the past will look to Alberta again this year to supply. Besides other points which have produced enough to supply their own needs in previous years, or had feed to export will import largely during 1910 and 1911; those sections which have been favored with rain can do much to supply them and it behoves the farmers of these sections to do their utmost to that end, and by so doing they will be well paid for their efforts.

Every acre of grass land that can be mowed should be mowed. In driving through the country we see numerous places in which half a day's brushing will remove a ton or more of hay. There is no kind of farm work that will pay better this year than brushing out those places.

An acre of early sown rye and used as a pasture will easily take the place of a ton of hay during the late fall and spring months, and every farmer should sow at least a few acres.

Communication

Mr. Editor:—Will you kindly permit me, through your columns, to respectfully ask our council why they do not improve the grounds in the vicinity of the Railway avenue lake by planting trees and shrubbery and laying out walks and drives on the shores thereof? And while the good work is on, wouldn't it be a good idea to stock the lake with trout? Just as a side issue I would like to point out what a fine improvement really do we call that lumber that has been strung along Railway avenue for several weeks past, ostensibly for the purpose of constructing a drain?

Ratepayer.

Card of Thanks

To all friends and neighbors who so kindly lent their assistance and sympathy during the recent illness and death of our beloved wife and mother, by kind words and kindly acts have tried to lessen our sorrow, we wish to extend our sincere thanks.

T. S. Gooch, and family.

LOCAL MARKETS

| |
|----------------------------------|
| Ponies, new, per h... 2½c. |
| Wheat, No. 1, red, bus... 8c. |
| Wheat, No. 2, ... 8½c. |
| Wheat, No. 3, ... 76c. |
| Wheat, No. 4, ... 70c. |
| Wheat, No. 5, ... 64c. |
| Flax ... 1.50c. |
| Oats ... 34c. |
| Barley ... 36c. |
| Eggs ... 25c. |
| Butter ... lb. ... 18c. |
| Hogs, live weight ... \$6.50 |
| Hogs, dressed ... \$9.00 |
| Cattle, live weight, 1b. to 25c. |
| Cows, live weight ... 2 to 4. |
| Dressed Beef 5 to 6½c. |
| Dressed Veal 7c. |

—Money to loan on improved farms, no commission, no delay, you get the money in a few days. See Hulgren & Davie.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The residents of the Village of Crossfield are hereby notified that all mineral piles, tin cans, and refuse, prejudicial to the health of the public and the safety of the village, be removed before the seventh of August. Parties disregarding this notice will have the necessary charges for such removal placed upon the property upon which refuse is found.

Robt. McLaren
Sanitary Inspector

Ontkes & Armstrong's

For Berries, Seasonable Fruit, and all staple lines of Groceries, Dry Goods and Hardware

Ontkes & Armstrong**EMIL WEGENER**

Agent for

Massey-Harris Farm Implements

Agent for Gray Carriage Co.

Chatham Fanning Mills.

M. Rumey, Co. Engine.

CROSSFIELD, ALTA.

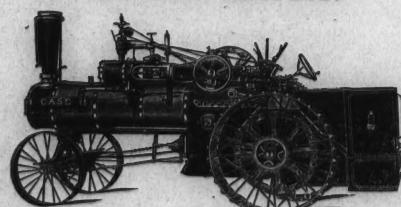
Crossfield Livery, Feed & Sale Stable

H. Ontkes, Prop. Satisfaction Guaranteed

T. S. Gooch, and family.

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| Butter ... lb. ... 18c. |
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ARE YOU GOING TO PLOW AND WANT RESULTS?**SEE**

our line of J. I. Case Plowing Engines, Plows and Engine Gangs, guaranteed to give satisfaction. How about Twine? Give your order now for Lowest prices to

Patridge & Gordon

Agents for all kinds of Farm Implements

NOTES FROM A SCIENCE SCRAP BOOK

A TYPEWRITER was patented in England as early as 1714.

The United States leads the world in the production of resin and turpentine.

Paris has sixty-two electric street-cars, carrying one hundred and ninety-nine passengers a year.

It takes five years of hard usage to wear away a modern wooden pavement one inch.

The mines of Belgium yielded eleven million five hundred and fifty-nine thousand and two hundred and forty-five tons of coal the first six months of last year.

Nearly seven million pounds of sugar-beet seed are used in the United States every year.

Great Britain has so little coal that practically all of its electric power is derived from waterfalls.

On an average it requires about two productive acres of land to support each individual industry.

Work is under way on the first locomotive ever built in Chile, the first of an order for the Government.

A magnetized ten-cent tack-hammer was used by a Los Angeles man to draw a steel spike from a violin's eye.

A wire rack for carrying papers, cigar, or other small articles in the hat has been invented by a Pittsburg man.

An ozone-producing electric fan, manufactured in America, has been invented by Dr. Franz Fischer's novel discovery that when air is much heated and then suddenly cooled ozone is produced. A current of air is made to pass through a coil which is driven by an electric motor, and sucks in air and sends it through a kind of fuel to a Nernst radiator, heating a heat-absorbing oil to 1,000 degrees. The heated air is cooled by mixing with the air into which it is then forced. Of the oxygen passed through about four parts of the air, only one part in proportion cannot be exceeded, so there is no risk of an excessive production of ozone.

A single piece of apparatus weighing not more than an ounce, and needing but a small amount of power, is sufficient to purify the air of a large hall.

The vapour of rain that sometimes follows a flash of lightning is usually supposed to be due to the coal-dust of fine drops on leaving the system of clouds, but a Canadian observer has found reason to adopt a new theory. He concluded that the thunder jars the drops together. "Next year," he said, "when the sun comes up from the east late one August afternoon, and as the sun was unclouded, a brilliant double rainbow appeared in the east half of the horizon above the horizon to horizon."

At each roll of thunder the rainbow seemed to me much larger than those before displayed in the colors of the rainbow. This may be due to the lightning, and it seemed that the same cause might enlarge the raindrops and distort the rainbow.

The "Times" quotes a letter taken by Mr. Thomas Wedgewood in the year 1792. It represents a Savoyard piper, in a gouty watch was found to be twice the Sultan's. This watch was five inches in diameter, and cost more than six thousand dollars.

THOUSANDS SPENT ON FLORAL WREATHS

IT is stated that over \$250,000 was paid to Covent Garden alone for flowers to be made into wreaths for Queen Victoria's funeral. It is safe to say that the cost of the wreaths was at least doubled in the purchase of floral mementoes for that of our late King, for many of the wreaths like that of the Queen were made of flowers by 75, and contained over 500 chosen orchids, and that of the Emperor of Japan, which measured 55 ft. in diameter—cost considerably over \$500 apiece.

Flowers have played an important part in the nation's history. The Englishman swears on the Bible, the Mohammedan by the Koran, but the Chinese Excel in Deceit.

ENGLAND is the only country in which the custom of kissing the Bible in the course of taking an oath as witness or jurymen has ever obtained.

In Spanish courts taking the oath is a complicated matter, says a writer in America. "The witness goes down his right knee and places his hand on the open Bible. The question is put, 'Will you swear by God and the Holy Ghost that you will speak the truth to whatever questions you may be asked?'" He answers, "I do swear!" He is then told, "If you tell the truth God will reward you. If you do not tell the truth He will require you."

In French courts a crucifix hangs on the wall over the judge's head. While taking the oath the witness raises his right hand toward this crucifix.

In the oath as administered in Scotland there is added, "I do swear by the Holy Cross that I shall answer to God at the last great Day of Judgment."

The Norwegian oath is certainly unique.

The witness, when being sworn, raises the thumb and first two fingers of his right hand, while the witness raises his right hand toward this crucifix.

In the oath as administered in Scotland there is added, "I do swear by the Holy Cross that I shall answer to God at the last great Day of Judgment."

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A watch, it may be stated as a general proposition, is the smallest, most delicate instrument of the same number of parts that has ever been devised. About 175 different pieces of metal enter into its construction, and upwards of 2,400 separate operations are completed in its manufacture.

Certainly the fuses connected with its performance are well-nigh incredible when considered as a whole. A hammer blow on the case will inflict a hundred blows on his anvil in a day, and, as a matter of course, is glad when Sunday comes; but the roller jewel of a watch can withstand 432,000 impacts against the foot, or 157,000 blows during the course of a year, without stop or rest—some 3,000,000 vibrations in twenty years, the period for which a watch is usually guaranteed to keep good time.

But the wonder of it does not cease here. It has been calculated that the power that moves the watch is equivalent to only four times the force used to move the Earth. The power is, therefore, what might be termed the equivalent of four flea-power.

Furthermore, the balance-wheel is

a wheel of 150,000,000,000,000,000

inches in circumference, and vibrates

at the rate of 180,000,000 vibrations

per minute, or 10,800,000,000,000,000

times continuously in a year.

TWO MEALS A DAY

IN nearly every case of disease, the origin of the mischief is due to a clogging somewhere or other in the system, either in the blood vessels, the lungs, the brain, or the kidneys. Dr. Stenson-Hooker says in his opinion, it is due to food in excess. He believes that as regards the great majority of diseases, the best remedy available were we to be contented with two meals a day, instead of some four or five, as under present methods of feeding, eating is a hindrance to proper assimilation, not a help. There can be no doubt but one ending to all forms of disease is to cleanse the system generally—that is, disease

is to be got rid of.

BENZOL FOR AUTOMOBILES

IN Great Britain and Germany benzol is being more and more extensively used in place of gasoline for the driving of automobile motors. This is due to the fact that benzol is a product of coal distillation containing eighty-four per cent, benzol, fifteen per cent, toluene, and one per cent, xylo. Benzol is only used for the generation of illumination gas for motor vehicles as used in explosion motors, in the chemical industries of the benzine derivatives, and in the India-rubber industry.

The greater part of benzol is a by-product of the manufacture of metallic coke, but it may also be obtained from any coke oven, and the production may easily be doubled if the demand increases. Its volatility and combustibility are somewhat like those of gasoline and denatured alcohol, motors in which it is used require adjustment, but hardly more than is necessary, from one brand of gasoline to another.

Seeing the orangoutang chinned up a few yards off, the big orangoutang went to it and sat down. It would have been all over with the orangoutang had not the quartmaster at that moment made the discovery that two or three were about to be merged into one. We promptly cut the orangoutang loose.

The latter was up the masthead for many months, and was a dead and a dangerous pest. The quartmaster, however, in his haste, and about twenty minutes, had the orangoutang, the quartmaster, and a member of the crew flung themselves upon the hungry python—one at the head, the other at the tail, and one in the middle.

Then the fun began, for the python wanted to get one of aggressors nicely packed, and when he had done so, he raised his head and sent them all to the bottom of the sea.

The old constitutional maxim, "The King can do no wrong," is now literally true, but British subjects are being taxed by their ministers who are responsible to the House of Commons.

Colonel Charles Le Goffe, of Marquette, has been appointed to the command of the 10th Hussars. He is a tall, slim, and very active man, and is reported to be a good horseman.

General Sir George Grey has been appointed to the command of the 10th Hussars.

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The time to replace the dingy spotted paper with fresh attractive patterns, that will show off to better advantage your pictures and furnishings. Samples to suit you to in our extensive assortment

J. A. SACKETT
CARRIAGE AND SIGN PAINTING
PAPERHANGING

IMPERIAL ELEVATOR BURNED

Fir of Unknown Origin Destroys the Imperial Elevator at Crossfield—Much Grain Burned

About seven o'clock on Wednesday evening the Imperial elevator at Crossfield was discovered to be on fire, and a few minutes later the flames burst out at the top of the building.

It is not known where or how the fire originated, but from appearances it must have started near the ground. The east end of the building seemed to go faster than other parts.

In about three quarters of an hour from the time the fire was first seen the top half of the building collapsed to the westward spreading a large quantity of grain and burning debris across the railway tracks.

A brisk wind was blowing all evening, fortunately from the northwest. Had it been blowing from the opposite direction it would have been next to impossible to save the town. In order to be prepared for the possibility of a change of wind, many citizens wisely carried tubs and buckets of water to their roofs.

C. P. R. freight cars on the siding near the elevator caught fire, but engine and crew of a freight train that came in from the north shortly after the discovery of the fire quickly removed the cars to a safe distance and extinguished the fire in them. The freight crew and local railroad men also worked with a will to save the stock yards and tracks from destruction, in which they were successful.

The elevator being built in the most substantial manner, with thick walls of fir lumber, and being nearly filled with grain, though burning fiercely yet was consumed slowly, and it was well along in the night before the fire died down to any appreciable extent.

We have not been able to obtain exact figures of the amount of grain destroyed, but from the size of the burning pile it could hardly be less than nine or ten thousand bushels, mainly oats and barley. It is said to be fully insured. A number of farmers had grain in storage in the elevator, awaiting the certain rise in prices.

TWO MORE FIRES

In the early morning hours on Wednesday the farm house of Geo. McLeod, six and a half miles west of Crossfield was seen to be in flames, and was burned to the ground. It was a new house, just completed, and was not as yet occupied. How the fire originated is a mystery, as there was no one staying in the house.

A little later, on the same morning, the barn on J. S. Davie's farm, a mile and a half west of Crossfield burst into flames, and was burned. This fire also is a mystery, as there was no one known to be on the place at the time.

As usual in such cases, the elevator fire revives the talk of increased fire protection for the village. However, in a fire such as this one no amount of fire-fighting apparatus would have been of the slightest use.

CREAMERY BURNED

The Fourth Fire Within Forty-Eight Hours—The Crossfield Creamery Building Destroyed

Shortly after midnight on Thursday night the Crossfield creamery building was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was quickly given, but nothing could be done to stay the flames, and within an hour and a half nothing remained but smoldering ruins.

As with the previous three fires, its origin is a mystery. The fire appears to have broken out in the ice room, and the supposition is that it started in hay that had been used for ice packing. A considerable quantity of ice was stored there at the time.

The building, one of the finest creamery buildings in the province, was erected as a government creamery in 1906. In February this year it was sold to L. G. Fisher, who had recently moved his household effects and personal belongings into the living rooms of the building. Mr. Fisher says he was awakened by the noise of the fire. He just had time to get out his bed, clothing, trunk and a few other personal effects.

There was very little wind at the time, but what wind there was came from the east and carried the sparks directly across Sutherland's lumber yard. As a precautionary measure several men with pails of water were stationed at points throughout the yard to wet down any sparks falling there that might appear dangerous. Doubtless this precaution saved the lumber yard. The creamery building was insured for one thousand dollars.

Worst Fires Ever Known

Calgary, July 25.—All day yesterday the sky over the southwest and west had a black appearance as the air was heavily charged with smoke indicating the presence of fierce forest and prairie fires in that vicinity. A heavy wind blew all afternoon and charred cinders and ashes fell in Calgary, although the nearest is fifty miles distant, which shows the fierceness of the fires and the strength of the wind. A dispatch this morning stated that the St. Clair and Bow River Timber Co.'s limit on the Ghost river, is still burning fiercely and that unless rain comes soon most of the valuable timber will be destroyed. So intense is the heat and the clouds of smoke are so dense that the fire rangers and other fire fighters are almost powerless to do anything to check the destruction now going on.

A message from High River stated that it is reported that the timber limits of the Lincham Lumber Company on Sheep Creek were on fire.

The message also stated that the wind was so high yesterday and the air so charged with smoke and dust that it was difficult to tell just exactly where the fire was worst. There is no doubt however, that the whole foot hills country is ablaze and that much valuable timber, grass and other property is being destroyed. Fires this season are the worst and most destructive in the history of that section of the province.

How Some Fires Start

Calgary, July 25.—What might have proved a very destructive fire was caused on Saturday afternoon on Tenth Avenue, East Calgary, near the National hotel, through the carelessness of someone who threw away a lighted cigar stub in the dry grass. Fortunately the fire was discovered early and it was started by J. McConnell, who, with the help of a neighbor, O. Golden, put it out with buckets of water before it had made much headway. As it was the fire had burned a distance of fifteen feet and had scorched the fence only a few feet from a row of wooden cottages before it was extinguished.

If it occurred during the night, with a high wind blowing, the loss of property and perhaps of life would inevitably have been greater.

The fires in that vicinity are very

indignant that their property and their

lives are at the mercy of such careless individuals, who have no more sense than to

be guilty of such offence in such extremely dry weather.

MIDSUMMER SALE

Heavy Printed Linoleums ...

At \$1.25 regular price, they were good values, but we offer them now to clear at

\$1.00 per yard, 2 yards wide,

the best value for the money in the west. These linoleums comprise all the latest designs in square, floral and carpet patterns, and there are 36 pieces to choose from, no two alike.

Our Clothing Sale continues at 25% Off Regular Prices

A straight car of Beds and Mattresses just unloaded.

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\$70,000 spent on stock buildings alone.

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Mgr.-Sec'y.